
PART B
ACCESS TO RECORDS

WAC

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WAC 296-62-052 Access to employee exposure and medical records.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-052, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-052, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05201 Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide employees and their designated representatives a right of access to relevant exposure and medical records, and to provide representatives of the director of labor and industries a right of access to these records in order to fulfill responsibilities under the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act. Access by employees, their representatives, and the director of labor and industries is necessary to yield both direct and indirect improvements in the detection, treatment and prevention of occupational disease. Each employer is responsible for assuring compliance with this section, but the activities involved in complying with the access to medical records provisions can be carried out, on behalf of the employer, by the physician or other health care personnel in charge of employee medical records. Except as expressly provided, nothing in this section is intended to affect existing legal and ethical obligations concerning the maintenance and confidentiality of employee medical information, the duty to disclose information to a patient/employee or any other aspect of the medical-care relationship, or affect existing legal obligations concerning the protection of trade secret information.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05201, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05201, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05203 Scope and application.

- (1) This section applies to every employer, except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, who makes, maintains, contracts for, or has access to employee exposure or medical records, or analyses thereof, pertaining to employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents.
- (2) This section applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, of such employees, whether or not the records are mandated by specific occupational safety and health standards.
- (3) This section applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, made or maintained in any manner, including on an in-house or contractual (e.g., fee-for-service) basis. Each employer shall assure that the preservation and access requirements of this section are complied with regardless of the manner in which records are made or maintained.

- (4) This section does not apply to the agricultural operations covered by chapter 296-306 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05203, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05203, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05205 Definitions.

- (1) **Access** - the right and opportunity to examine and copy.
- (2) **Analysis using exposure or medical records** - any compilation of data, or any statistical study based at least in part on information collected from individual employee exposure or medical records or information collected from health insurance claims records, provided that either the analysis has been reported to the employer or no further work is currently being done by the person responsible for preparing the analysis.
- (3) **Designated representative** - any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise a right of access. For the purposes of access to employee exposure records and analyses using exposure or medical records, a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.
- (4) **Employee** - a current employee, a former employee, or an employee being assigned or transferred to work where there will be exposure to toxic substances or harmful physical agents. In the case of a deceased or legally incapacitated employee, the employee's legal representative may directly exercise all the employee's rights under this section.
- (5) **Employee exposure record** - a record containing any of the following kinds of information:
 - (a) Environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent, including personal, area, grab, wipe, or other form of sampling, as well as related collection and analytical methodologies, calculations, and other background data relevant to interpretation of the results obtained;
 - (b) Biological monitoring results which directly assess the absorption of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent by body systems (e.g., the level of a chemical in the blood, urine, breath, hair, fingernails, etc.) but not including results which assess the biological effect of a substance or agent or which assess an employee's use of alcohol or drugs;
 - (c) Material safety data sheets indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health; or
 - (d) In the absence of the above, a chemical inventory or any other record which reveals where and when used and the identity (e.g., chemical, common or trade name) of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent.
- (6) (a) **Employee medical record** - a record concerning the health status of an employee which is made or maintained by a physician, nurse, or other health care personnel, or technician, including:
 - (i) Medical and employment questionnaires or histories (including job description and occupational exposures);
 - (ii) The results of medical examinations (preemployment, pre-assignment, periodic, or episodic) and laboratory tests (including chest and other x-ray examinations taken for purposes of establishing a base-line or detecting occupational illness, and all biological monitoring not defined as an "employee exposure record");
 - (iii) Medical opinions, diagnoses, progress notes, and recommendations;
 - (iv) First-aid records;
 - (v) Descriptions of treatments and prescriptions; and

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- (vi) Employee medical complaints.
- (b) Employee medical record does not include medical information in the form of:
 - (i) Physical specimens (e.g., blood or urine samples) which are routinely discarded as a part of normal medical practice; or
 - (ii) Records concerning health insurance claims if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records, and not accessible to the employer by employee name or other direct personal identifier (e.g., Social Security number, payroll number, etc.); or
 - (iii) Records created solely in preparation for litigation which are privileged from discovery under applicable rules or procedure or evidence; or
 - (iv) Records concerning voluntary employee assistance programs (alcohol, drug abuse, or personal counseling programs) if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records.
- (7) **Employer** - a current employer, a former employer or a successor employer.
- (8) **Exposure or exposed** - an employee is subjected to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent in the course of employment through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption, etc.), and includes past exposure and potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure, but does not include situations where the employer can demonstrate that the toxic substance or harmful physical agent is not used, handled, stored, generated, or present in the workplace in any manner different from typical nonoccupational situations.
- (9) **Health professional** - a physician, occupational health nurse, industrial hygienist, toxicologist, or epidemiologist, providing medical or other occupational health services to exposed employees.
- (10) **Record** - any item, collection, or grouping of information regardless of the form or process by which it is maintained (e.g., paper document, microfiche, microfilm, x-ray film, or automated data processing).
- (11) **Specific chemical identity** - the chemical name, chemical abstracts service (CAS) registry number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance.
- (12) (a) **Specific written consent** - a written authorization containing the following:
 - (i) The name and signature of the employee authorizing the release of medical information;
 - (ii) The date of the written authorization;
 - (iii) The name of the individual or organization that is authorized to release the medical information;
 - (iv) The name of the designated representative (individual or organization) that is authorized to receive the released information;
 - (v) A general description of the medical information that is authorized to be released;
 - (vi) A general description of the purpose for the release of the medical information; and

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- (vii) A date or condition upon which the written authorization will expire (if less than one year).
 - (b) A written authorization does not operate to authorize the release of medical information not in existence on the date of written authorization, unless the release of future information is expressly authorized, and does not operate for more than one year from the date of written authorization.
 - (c) A written authorization may be revoked in writing prospectively at any time.
 - (13) **Toxic substance or harmful physical agent** - any chemical substance, biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.), or physical stress (noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, ionizing and nonionizing radiation, hypo- or hyperbaric pressure, etc.) which:
 - (a) Is listed in the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) (See Appendix B); or
 - (b) Has yielded positive evidence of an acute or chronic health hazard in testing conducted by, or known to, the employer; or
 - (c) Is the subject of a material safety data sheet kept by or known to the employer indicating that the material may pose a hazard to human health.
 - (14) **Trade secret** - any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, or information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.
- [Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05205, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05205, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05207 Preservation of records.

- (1) Unless a specific occupational safety and health standard provides a different period of time, each employer shall assure the preservation and retention of records as follows:
 - (a) Employee medical records. The medical record for each employee shall be preserved and maintained for at least the duration of employment plus thirty years, except that the following types of records need not be retained for any specific period:
 - (i) Health insurance claims records maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records;
 - (ii) First-aid records (not including medical histories) of one-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and the like which do not involve medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job, if made on-site by a nonphysician and if maintained separately from the employer's medical program and its records; and
 - (iii) The medical records of employees who have worked for less than one year for the employer need not be retained beyond the term of employment if they are provided to the employee upon the termination of employment.
 - (b) Employee exposure records. Each employee exposure record shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty years, except that:

WAC 296-62-05207 (Cont.)

- (i) Background data to environmental (workplace) monitoring or measuring, such as laboratory reports and worksheets, need only be retained for one year as long as the sampling results, the collection methodology (sampling plan), a description of the analytical and mathematical methods used, and a summary of other background data relevant to interpretation of the results obtained, are retained for at least thirty years; and
 - (ii) Employee exposure records concerning the identity of a substance or agent need not be retained for any specified period as long as some record of the identity (chemical name if known) of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used is retained for at least thirty years; and
 - (iii) Biological monitoring results designated as exposure records by specific occupational safety and health standards shall be preserved and maintained as required by the specific standard.
- (c) Analyses using exposure or medical records. Each analysis using exposure or medical records shall be preserved and maintained for at least thirty years.
- (2) Nothing in this section is intended to mandate the form, manner, or process by which an employer preserves a record as long as the information contained in the record is preserved and retrievable, except that chest x-ray films shall be preserved in their original state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.101, .040, .050. 01-11-038 (Order 99-36), § 296-62-05207, filed 05/09/01, effective 09/01/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05207, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05207, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05209 Access to records.

(1) General.

- (a) Whenever an employee or designated representative requests access to a record, the employer shall assure that access is provided in a reasonable time, place, and manner. If the employer cannot reasonably provide access to the record within fifteen working days, the employer shall within fifteen working days apprise the employee or designated representative requesting the record of the reason for the delay and the earliest date when the record can be made available.
- (b) The employer may require of the requester only such information as should be readily known to the requester and which may be necessary to locate or identify the records being requested (e.g., dates and locations where the employee worked during the time period in question).
- (c) Whenever an employee or designated representative requests a copy of a record, the employer shall assure that either:
 - (i) A copy of the record is provided without cost to the employee or representative;
 - (ii) The necessary mechanical copying facilities (e.g., photocopying) are made available without cost to the employee or representative for copying the record;
 - (iii) The record is loaned to the employee or representative for a reasonable time to enable a copy to be made; or
 - (iv) In the case of an original x-ray, the employer may restrict access to on-site examination or make other suitable arrangements for the temporary loan of the x-ray.

WAC 296-62-05209 (Cont.)

- (d) Whenever a record has been previously provided without cost to an employee or designated representative, the employer may charge reasonable, nondiscriminatory administrative costs (i.e., search and copying expenses but not including overhead expenses) for a request by the employee or designated representative for additional copies of the record, except that:
 - (i) An employer shall not charge for an initial request for a copy of new information that has been added to a record which was previously provided; and
 - (ii) An employer shall not charge for an initial request by a recognized or certified collective bargaining agent for a copy of an employee exposure record or an analysis using exposure or medical records.
- (e) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude employees and collective bargaining agents from collectively bargaining to obtain access to information in addition to that available under this section.

(2) Employee and designated representative access.

- (a) Employee exposure records. Except as limited by WAC 296-62-053 each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to employee exposure records relevant to the employee. For the purpose of this section, an exposure record relevant to the employee consists of:
 - (i) A record which measures or monitors the amount of a toxic substance or harmful physical agent to which the employee is or has been exposed;
 - (ii) In the absence of such directly relevant records, such records of other employees with past or present job duties or working conditions related to or similar to those of the employee to the extent necessary to reasonably indicate the amount and nature of the toxic substances or harmful physical agents to which the employee is or has been subjected; and
 - (iii) Exposure records to the extent necessary to reasonably indicate the amount and nature of the toxic substances or harmful physical agents at workplaces or under working conditions to which the employee is being assigned or transferred.
 - (iv) Requests by designated representatives for unconsented access to employee exposure records shall be in writing and shall specify with reasonable particularity:
 - (A) The records requested to be disclosed; and
 - (B) The occupational health need for gaining access to these records.
- (b) Employee medical records.
 - (i) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee to employee medical records of which the employee is the subject, except as provided in (b)(iv) of this subsection.
 - (ii) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each designated representative to the employee medical records of any employee who has given the designated representative specific written consent. Appendix A to this section contains a sample form which may be used to establish specific written consent for access to employee medical records.

WAC 296-62-05209 (Cont.)

- (iii) Whenever access to employee medical records is requested, a physician representing the employer may recommend that the employee or designated representative:
 - (A) Consult with the physician for the purposes of reviewing and discussing the records requested;
 - (B) Accept a summary of material facts and opinions in lieu of the records requested; or
 - (C) Accept release of the requested records only to a physician or other designated representative.
 - (iv) Whenever an employee requests access to his or her employee medical records, and a physician representing the employer believes that direct employee access to information contained in the records regarding a specific diagnosis of a terminal illness or a psychiatric condition could be detrimental to the employee's health, the employer may inform the employee that access will only be provided to a designated representative of the employee having specific written consent, and deny the employee's request for direct access to this information only. Where a designated representative with specific written consent requests access to information so withheld, the employer shall assure the access of the designated representative to this information, even when it is known that the designated representative will give the information to the employee.
 - (v) A physician, nurse, or other responsible health care personnel maintaining employee medical records may delete from requested medical records the identity of a family member, personal friend, or fellow employee who has provided confidential information concerning an employee's health status.
- (c) Analyses using exposure or medical records.
- (i) Each employer shall, upon request, assure the access of each employee and designated representative to each analysis using exposure or medical records concerning the employee's working conditions or workplace.
 - (ii) Whenever access is requested to an analysis which reports the contents of employee medical records by either direct identifier (name, address, social security number, payroll number, etc.) or by information which could reasonably be used under the circumstances indirectly to identify specific employees (exact age, height, weight, race, sex, date of initial employment, job title, etc.) the employer shall assure that personal identifiers are removed before access is provided. If the employer can demonstrate that removal of personal identifiers from an analysis is not feasible, access to the personally identifiable portions of the analysis need not be provided.
- (3) **Department access.**
- (a) Each employer shall upon request, and without derogation of any rights under the Constitution or the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, that the employer chooses to exercise, assure the prompt access of representatives of the director of the department of labor and industries to employee exposure and medical records and to analyses using exposure or medical records. Rules of agency practice and procedures governing WISHA access to employee medical records are contained in this chapter.

WAC 296-62-05209 (Cont.)

- (b) Whenever the department seeks access to personally identifiable employee medical information by presenting to the employer a written access order, the employer shall prominently post a copy of the written access order and its accompanying cover letter for at least fifteen working days.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05209, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. 83-24-013 (Order 83-34), § 296-62-05209, filed 11/30/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05209, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05213 Employee information.

- (1) Upon an employee's first entering into employment, and at least annually thereafter, each employer shall inform current employees covered by this section of the following:
 - (a) The existence, location and availability of any records covered by this section;
 - (b) The person responsible for maintaining and providing access to records; and
 - (c) Each employee's rights of access to these records.
- (2) Each employer shall keep a copy of this standard and its appendices, and make copies readily available upon request, to employees. The employer shall also distribute to current employees any informational materials concerning this section which are made available to the employer by the director for the Washington industrial safety and health division.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05213, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05213, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05215 Transfer of records.

- (1) Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business, the employer shall transfer all records subject to this section to the successor employer. The successor employer shall receive and maintain these records.
- (2) Whenever an employer is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records subject to this standard, the employer shall notify affected current employees of their rights of access to records at least three months prior to the cessation of the employer's business.
- (3) Whenever an employer either is ceasing to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain the records, or intends to dispose of any records required to be preserved for at least thirty years, the employer shall:
 - (a) Transfer the records to the director of the department of labor and industries if so required by a specific industrial safety and health standard; or
 - (b) Notify the director of the department of labor and industries in writing of the impending disposal of records at least three months prior to the disposal of the records.
- (4) Where an employer regularly disposes of records required to be preserved for at least thirty years, the employer may, with at least three months notice, notify the director of the department of labor and industries on an annual basis of the records intended to be disposed of in the coming year.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05215, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05215, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05217 Appendices. The information contained in the appendices A and B to this section is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this section nor detract from any existing obligation.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05217, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05217, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05219 Effective date. WAC 296-62-052 through 296-62-05223 shall become effective June 30, 1989.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05219, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05219, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05221 Appendix A--Sample authorization letter for the release of employee medical record information to a designated representative.(Nonmandatory.)

I, _____ (full name of worker/patient) hereby authorize _____ (individual or organization holding the medical records) to release to _____ (individual or organization authorized to receive the medical information), the following medical information from my personal medical records:

(Describe generally the information desired to be released.)

I give my permission for this medical information to be used for the following purpose: _____, but I do not give permission for any other use or re-disclosure of this information.

(Note: Several extra lines are provided below so that you can place additional restrictions on this authorization letter if you want to. You may, however, leave these lines blank. On the other hand, you may want to (1) specify a particular expiration date for this letter (if less than one year); (2) describe medical information to be created in the future that you intend to be covered by this authorization letter; or (3) describe portions of the medical information in your records which you do not intend to be released as a result of this letter.)

Full Name of Employee or Legal Representative

Signature of Employee or Legal Representative

Date of Signature

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05221, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05221, filed 8/27/81.]

WAC 296-62-05223 Appendix B--Availability of NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)--(Nonmandatory.)

WAC 296-62-052 applies to all employee exposure and medical records, and analyses thereof, of employees exposed to toxic substances or harmful physical agents (WAC 296-62-05203). The term "toxic substance or harmful physical agent" is defined by WAC 296-62-05205(11) to encompass chemical substances, biological agents, and physical stresses for which there is evidence of harmful health effects. The standard uses the latest printed edition of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) as one of the chief sources of information as to whether evidence of harmful health effects exists. If a substance is listed in the latest printed RTECS, the standard applies to exposure and medical records (and analyses of these records) relevant to employees exposed to the substance.

It is appropriate to note that the final standard does not require that employers purchase a copy of RTECS, and many employers need not consult RTECS to ascertain whether their employee exposure or medical records are subject to the standard. Employers who do not currently have the latest printed edition of the NIOSH RTECS, however, may desire to obtain a copy. The RTECS is issued in an annual printed edition as mandated by section

20(a)(6) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 669(a)(6)). The introduction to the 1980 printed edition describes the RTECS as follows:

WAC 296-62-05223 (Cont.)

“The 1980 edition of the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, formerly known as the Toxic Substances List, is the ninth revision prepared in compliance with the requirements of Section 20(a)(6) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596). The original list was completed on June 28, 1971, and has been updated annually in book format. Beginning in October 1977, quarterly revisions have been provided in microfiche. This edition of the Registry contains 168,096 listings of chemical substances: 45,156 are names of different chemicals with their associated toxicity data and 122,940 are synonyms. This edition includes approximately 5,900 new chemical compounds that did not appear in the 1979 Registry.” (p.xi)

“The Registry's purposes are many, and it serves a variety of users. It is a single source document for basic toxicity information and for other data, such as chemical identifiers and information necessary for the preparation of safety directives and hazard evaluations for chemical substances. The various types of toxic effects linked to literature citations provide researchers and occupational health scientists with an introduction to the toxicological literature, making their own review of the toxic hazards of a given substance easier. By presenting data on the lowest reported doses that produce effects by several routes of entry in various species, the Registry furnishes valuable information to those responsible for preparing safety data sheets for chemical substances in the workplace. Chemical and production engineers can use the Registry to identify the hazards which may be associated with chemical intermediates in the development of final products, and thus can more readily select substitutes or alternative processes which may be less hazardous. Some organizations, including health agencies and chemical companies, have included the NIOSH Registry accession numbers with the listing of chemicals in their files to reference toxicity information associated with those chemicals. By including foreign language chemical names, a start has been made toward providing rapid identification of substances produced in other countries.” (p.xi)

“In this edition of the Registry, the editors intend to identify “all known toxic substances” which may exist in the environment and to provide pertinent data on the toxic effects from known doses entering an organism by any route described.” (p.xi)

“It must be reemphasized that the entry of a substance in the Registry does not automatically mean that it must be avoided. A listing does mean, however, that the substance has the documented potential of being harmful if misused, and care must be exercised to prevent tragic consequences. Thus, the Registry lists many substances that are common in everyday life and are in nearly every household in the United States. One can name a variety of such dangerous substances: Prescription and nonprescription drugs; food additives; pesticide concentrates, sprays, and dusts; fungicides; herbicides; paints; glazes, dyes; bleaches and other household cleaning agents; alkalies; and various solvents and diluents. The list is extensive because chemicals have become an integral part of our existence.”

The RTECS printed edition may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, DC 20402 (202-783-3238).

Some employers may desire to subscribe to the quarterly update to the RTECS which is published in a microfiche edition. An annual subscription to the quarterly microfiche may be purchased from the GPO (Order the “Microfiche Edition, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances”). Both the printed edition and the microfiche edition of RTECS are available for review at many university and public libraries throughout the country. The latest RTECS editions may also be examined at the OSHA Technical Data Center, Room N2439--Rear, United States Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210 (202-523-9700), or at any OSHA Regional or Area Office (See, major city telephone directories under United States Government-Labor Department).”

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17 RCW. 89-11-035 (Order 89-03), § 296-62-05223, filed 5/15/89, effective 6/30/89. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, 49.17.050 and 49.17.240. 81-18-029 (Order 81-21), § 296-62-05223, filed 8/27/81.]